

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate southwest and west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 70.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

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RACE RIOTS END AS U. S. SOLDIERS PATROL CAPITAL

Police Are Superseded by
Troops Under General
Haan.

MOB SPIRIT IS BROKEN

But Military Will Be Kept
on Duty Lest Fresh
Fighting Occurs.

WILSON IS ASKED TO ACT

Head of National Negro Body
Urges President to Con-
demn Violence.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, July 23.—After three nights of terror the race riots which have raged here apparently have been checked. With the police force augmented—practically superseded—by an armed guard of soldiers, sailors and marines under the command of Major Gen. Haan, the mob spirit to all appearances has been broken.

At a late hour to-night no reports had reached Police Headquarters of the flaming up again of the race hatred which has been growing here by degrees for weeks following a series of murders, assaults and robberies by negroes which the police were unable to check.

Gen. Haan, who had valuable experience in overcoming riotings and mob rule following the San Francisco fire, intends to take no chances of a too early withdrawal of the troops guarding the city and permit a recurrence of the virtual reign of terror which held sway here for three nights.

Riots Began Sunday.

Beginning late Sunday night—in fact early Monday morning—clashes between mobs of white and black men assumed serious proportions. On Monday night the real crisis was reached when six men were killed, several mortally hurt and hundreds wounded. Frenzied battles were fought that night between the police and Federal troops on one side and hundreds of armed negroes on the other.

There was a lessening of the lawlessness last night after Gen. Haan was placed in charge of the situation, and to-night the race war seems at an end.

Gen. Haan is confident that the smoldering hatred which has been put down by force is not safe to be left unguarded now, as some single clash between a white man and a negro might fan it to flame again almost in an instant. He intends to maintain a nightly guard of some 2,000 soldiers and sailors for several nights to come.

Pleasure Resorts Closed.

Parks and pleasure resorts in and near the city where negroes often congregated have been closed at the request of the authorities here and will remain so for several days. It was feared that permitting the usual congregations there under the present circumstances would be dangerous.

Another man died to-day as a result of Monday's rioting. He was Louis Lick, a marine, who was shot by a mob.

Early to-day Gen. Haan predicted that the mob spirit had flickered out. He said:

"Conditions will be normal to-night. If there should be any more trouble, though, we are ready for them—more than ready. I have about 2,000 men under me here, placed where they can do the most good. One-third of them are assigned to seven of the city's precincts—the seven most troublesome to the police. The rest are in barracks, and all can be out in five minutes."

To-day the President received a long message from John Shillady, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, deploring the riots here and predicting that race antagonism would increase and the danger of outbreaks elsewhere. This telegram concluded as follows:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls upon you as President and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the nation to make a statement condemning mob violence and to enforce such military law as the situation demands.

Before the night is over the police expect some outbreaks, but they are certain that the situation is so well controlled that the riots will be quickly suppressed. The orders to the police and military patrols to disperse the crowds were carried out again to-night and anything that looked like incipient trouble was quickly broken up.

POLES OCCUPY TARNOPOL.

Russian Bolsheviks Concede Loss of Galician Town.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—Tarnopol, in Eastern Galicia, in the district in dispute between the Ukrainians and Poles, has been taken by Polish troops, the Polish General Staff announces.

The Russian Bolshevik Government, in a wireless message received Tuesday night in which a success of Ukrainian red troops in the Poltava district was claimed, conceded the capture of Tarnopol by the Poles. The city was occupied by Polish forces on Monday the Moscow message stated.

6,000 Troops Home in 3 Ships.

The transports Mexican, Pastores and Sierra, in yesterday from French ports, brought 6,000 troops. Company H of the Second Pioneer Infantry, in command of Capt. John H. Delaney, came on the Sierra. The Mexican brought more than 2,000 men of the Third Pioneer Infantry. Since the outbreak the men have been blowing up ammunition dumps, guarding bridges and patrolling rivers.

FLOODS CAUSE BIG LOSSES TO N. J. PROPERTY

Morris County Is Inun-
dated as Many Streams
Overflow Banks.

NO DEATHS REPORTED

Crops Suffer; Lights Go
Out; Several Persons
Narrowly Escape.

CAMPERS' OUTFITS GONE

Fire Bell's Riot Call Arouses
Morristown; Night Rescues
From Windows.

Nine days of rain swelled New Jersey streams to flood proportions. Dams and retaining walls broke yesterday, so that a large part of Morris county was inundated.

All day and into the night the torrent roared down what was a tributary of the Whippany River through Morris Plains, burying the northern streets of Morristown and continuing its race to the Whippany and Passaic. Incidentally flooding factories and power plants all along the river's course.

Swollen rivers overflowed their banks, destroying half the crops; houses lost their cellars, whole kitchens mysteriously disappeared in the current, beds floated clear out of houses, flippers drowned in the first burst, all electric power in Morristown was cut off by the mad waters and traffic in the Morris and Essex Railroad was suspended, but there was no loss of life.

The damage is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$500,000, depending upon the extent that the farms suffered. Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning the bulging Brant's Pond, two miles above Morristown, tore a huge gap at one end of an old mill dam that was built in Revolutionary days. While the torrent sped through the town gap of the dam the downpour was at its heaviest. Following the route of the little stream down past the Theodore N. Vail homestead the swirling race widened to 200 feet in 100 feet deep. Through Speedwell Park it went, pouring into the basin of Pochontas Lake, where the sweeping overflow was for the time arrested.

Municipal Gardens Inundated.

The lowland quickly filled and swelled its banks until the municipal gardens were covered with three feet of water. Meanwhile a torrent pressed over the dam and tore along with the Whippany youngster into Morristown.

Francis people stuck their heads out of second story windows yelling for help. The firemen poked rafts across the flooded area and rescued men, women and children from the marooned dwellings.

An ingenious pulley was rigged up, to which was attached an anchor. By this method the little negro children, carried in safety to land, men swam out in night clothes and carried their families to safety. Six horses of the Carpenter-Knight Company were led out of their stables, but the wagons were washed away.

John Morrison, Chief of Police, who directed the rescue work, for the first time in his life saw chickens swim quite as easily as ducks. The hens were cluttered about a picket fence. With a shriek the woman flung out her arms and from one of her hands dropped a purse containing a fortune of \$60. With no thought of her fear for water, she promptly dove after the purse, and a few minutes later was towed fighting to the nearest beach.

Negress Dives After Her Purse.

A stout negro woman refused to be rescued because she had never been in a boat in her life. She was carried to a raft outside her window and as the craft pulled along the flood the bottom scraped her a picket fence. With a shriek the woman flung out her arms and from one of her hands dropped a purse containing a fortune of \$60. With no thought of her fear for water, she promptly dove after the purse, and a few minutes later was towed fighting to the nearest beach.

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Imports Flood Cologne With Blockade Raised

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, July 23.—The first result of the raising of the blockade, says the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, is the flooding of Cologne with foreign goods.

"French firms," the newspaper adds, "are offering hundreds of thousands of kilograms of cocoa powder, chocolate, coffee, ox fat, pork fat, macaroni and toilet soaps. German import companies have received offers of large quantities of cornstarch and cocoa, hundreds of carloads of white pearl beans and Chinese yellow peas and raw coffee and chocolate in huge quantities."

"The American offers include bacon, olive oil, rubber coats, steam turbines, automobile machinery, various oils and vaseline."

"An Anglo-Japanese firm offers the direct importation of borax, paraffin, rosin, flax oil, shellac and soap."

SLIM CUT SEEN IN FOOD PRICES

First Decline Since War Is
Half of 1 Per Cent. From
Increase of 88.

STEAKS A BIT CHEAPER

Sugar and Potatoes Soaring—
Wheat Guarantee Keeps
Up High Costs.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—For the first time since the European war began food prices in the United States, as a whole, are on the decline. This decline, however, is exceedingly slight, and reflects the general tendency of all prices to hold.

Official figures from the Department of Labor show that the cost of living fell off one-half of 1 per cent. in June as compared with May. The June prices this year were, however, 14 per cent. higher than those for June, 1918. The June prices were only 1 per cent. off those of December 1918, when the high cost of living reached its peak.

Economists in Washington who have watched the price situation look for no considerable drop in the cost of all foods until the wheat guarantee expires. They reason that the price of wheat is sustaining feed prices and consequently food prices. When the wheat guarantee comes off next December the old law of supply and demand will theoretically be fully restored. Until this time they look for prices as a whole to be maintained, some food products going down and others up in prices.

Thirteen articles were cheaper in June than they were in May. Cabbage decreased 20 per cent.; butter, 7 per cent.; chick roast, 5 per cent.; rib roast, sirloin beef and ham, 4 per cent. each; plate steak, round steak and lamb, 3 per cent. each; hens, 2 per cent.; pork chops, cornfakes and baked beans, 1 per cent. each.

Flour, rolled oats, cream of wheat, canned corn, canned peas and sugar were the same price in June as in May. Articles which increased in price in June were: Potatoes, 15 per cent.; prunes, 9 per cent.; onions and coffee, 5 per cent. each; lamb and crisco, 4 per cent. each; rice, 3 per cent.; evaporated milk, oleomargarine, cornmeal and raisins, 2 per cent. each; bacon, ham, fresh milk, bread, eggs, macaroni, navy beans, canned tomatoes and oranges, 1 per cent. each; canned salmon, nut margarine, cheese and tea increased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

In the year period onions increased 133 per cent.; prunes, 53 per cent.; coffee, 41 per cent.; potatoes, 21 per cent.; cheese, 16 per cent.; eggs, 16 per cent.; butter, 24 per cent.; lamb, 23 per cent.; sugar, 16 per cent.; milk, 15 per cent.; and flour, 12 per cent. Cornmeal decreased 6 per cent.; chuck roast and plate boiling beef each decreased 5 per cent., and navy beans, 31 per cent. during the year period.

Since 1913 the cost of food has advanced 88 per cent. During this six year period the following articles increased 100 per cent. or over: Sugar, 100 per cent.; pork chops and ham, 103 per cent. each; bacon, 107 per cent.; potatoes, 111 per cent.; cornmeal, 125 per cent.; flour, 127 per cent.; lamb, 154 per cent.

Based on the average price for the year 1913 as 100, the retail price index number for all articles of food combined for the United States on May 15, 1919, was 185, and on June 15, 1919, it was 184, a percentage decrease of slightly less than one-half of 1 per cent.

BOLSHEVISTS OFFER PEACE.

Armistice Has Been Declared on the Bessarabia Front.

LONDON, July 23.—A Bolshevik delegation has arrived at Kishinev with an offer of peace to the commander of the Rumanian front troops on behalf of Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, according to a Berlin Government wireless despatch.

Lenine offers to cede Bessarabia to Rumania on condition that Rumania shall prohibit Ukrainian citizens and bands of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government at Omsk, from crossing the Rumanian frontier.

An armistice to last eight days has been concluded on the Bessarabia front and the delegation has gone to Rumanian headquarters.

Fever Closes Ecuador Ports.

GUAYACEN, Ecuador, July 23.—Because of reports of yellow fever prevalent in northern Peru the Ecuadorian Board of Health has closed all the ports of Ecuador to vessels arriving from northern Peruvian ports.

TOKIO TO MOVE FIRST IN PEACE, GERMANS' PLAN

Hoped Thus to Open Way
for Secret Treaty After
the War.

SOUGHT TO BLOCK U. S.

Plans Quietly Carried Out
at Japanese Legation
in Sweden.

ZIMMERMANN WAS ACTIVE

His Mexican Note Given New
Significance in View of
Revelations.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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BERLIN, July 23 (delayed).—In regard to the alleged secret treaty reported to have been made some time last year by Germany with Japan additional evidence has been obtained which seems to throw light on the origin of the persistent reports. Some three years ago Hugo Stinnes, one of the great German captains of industry, came to the conclusion that it would be far better for Germany if Japan initiated the peace negotiations, which at that time were "in the air," than if the United States did so.

Stinnes owned a villa in Sweden and was buying much ore from that country, which of course gave occasion for many visits there, and in the latter part of 1916 he decided to try out his idea, so he submitted it through an intermediary to the Japanese Legation in Stockholm. The latter is alleged to have discussed the matter directly with the Japanese Minister. It is said also that indirect and direct exchanges of views took place, the first with Viscount Motono and the latter with Viscount Uchida.

Urged Japan to Act First.

The primary object of Stinnes, he is said to have told his friends, was to get Japan to take the initiative toward peace, and it was believed that if these were successful they would be a prelude to closer relations between Japan and Germany, the latter being the real purpose. Herr von Lucius, the German Minister at Stockholm, and a personal friend of Stinnes, is said to have been kept advised, and from that it may be assumed that Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, then in office, had full knowledge through Lucius, even if he took no official part in the transaction.

That assumption is strengthened by the fact that both Stinnes and Zimmermann were strongly pro-Japanese, and it was the dream of both to see the two countries in closer relations. This throws new light also on the Zimmermann Mexican note, the publication of which appears to have broken the Stockholm threads for the time.

Bernstorff Favors U. S.

The coming of Minister Hintze from Berlin to Christiania after China broke off relations with Germany and later his appointment as Foreign Secretary are said to have resulted in the renewal of efforts in the direction of an understanding with Japan, at least to the extent of getting the Mikado to take a step toward peace. Hintze, like Stinnes and Zimmermann, is said to have been more favorably inclined to this plan than to that of Bernstorff, who contended that President Wilson must be the man selected.

All three of these men were "East-erners" and believed that Germany's star was in the Far East. Both Zimmermann and Hintze had been stationed for a time in China, and they thought they knew the Far East. Germany's anti-Bolshevik attitude after the Russian revolution is said to have struck a chord of sympathy in Japan, and Stinnes may have endeavored to play off Japan against the entrance of the United States into the war or whether he made such an attempt is not clear.

Although Ludendorff was successful in his spring offensive in 1918, this is said to have given the efforts to bring about an understanding with Japan a new impetus. Subsequently the defeat of Germany and the revolution are declared to have prevented the consummation of the plans. The son of Stinnes also is said to have taken part in the negotiations.

This information comes partly from conversations which Stinnes had with his friends and partly from unofficial sources.

BREAD CARDS AGAIN NEAR.

France Faces Another Rationing in September.

PARIS, July 23.—France may again be put on bread rationing in September. It was said to-day that the system of bread cards probably would be reestablished because of the possibility of a possible shortage of wheat.

Buenos Ayres, July 23.—Wheat and other grains advanced sharply on the market here to-day on the receipt of news that France is facing a wheat shortage.

Locust Plague in Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 23.—This city and vicinity are suffering from a plague of locusts. Clouds of locusts from the south swept in upon the town, massed in such dense swarms that in some places they almost obscured the sun.

TAFT ASKS LEAGUE RESERVATIONS; SUGGESTS SIX MODIFYING CLAUSES; STAND PLEASES FOES OF COVENANT

SENATE REBUFF
AMAZES WILSON

President Renews Request for

Approval of Reparations
Commissioner.

G. O. P. OPPONENTS FIRM

Indignation Grows at Presi-
dent's Attitude of Secrecy
Over Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson was amazed at the action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in refusing to assure him in advance that it would approve his appointment of an American member of the Reparations Commission provided for in the Treaty of Versailles.

Senators who called on him to-day brought the information to the Capitol that the Chief Executive was taken completely by surprise at the committee's action. He had apparently anticipated that his request would find ready and unquestioning acquiescence.

The possibility of a new fight between the Executive and the Senate suddenly loomed above a very near horizon. The word came that the President was writing another letter to Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the committee, renewing and more strongly urging his request. The letter had not been received at a late hour this afternoon, but Mr. Lodge had been informed that he was to receive it.

The attitude of the Republican leaders in view of this new insistence by the President was not promising. "If the President wants to make a fight on this matter he will be welcome, and he will win a long time before he gets his measure," declared one of the men who decide such affairs.

Action Arouses Opposition.

"It would have been easy enough to get this appointment provided for if it had been done in the right way. If a measure to get data on the reparations negotiations had proceeded far enough to make evident that a reparations commission would be necessary, it would have passed without delay or question. But things are different now."

The prompt manifestation of surprise by the President and of resentment in the Senate over this incident indicates to what extent feeling has been growing between the two branches of the treaty making power.

The Senate opposition to the treaty was to-day frankly expecting that the great mass of information about the treaty which has been brought to the surface would be forwarded, and in this state of affairs there was strong suggestion of a deadlock between President and Senate, with the President continuing to ignore requests for the documents and the Senate refusing to clear the way for American participation in the Reparations Commission work.

Metell continued the study of the treaty without further outbreak of discussion about the President's failure to furnish requests for the documents and the Senate refusing to clear the way for American participation in the Reparations Commission work.

Senator Norris (Nebr.) gave out the letter which he had written to the President, in which he asked for an invitation for a conference with the President on Monday of this week.

"I desired to avoid any publicity regarding my denunciation of the President's invitation to discuss the treaty at the White House," said Senator Norris. "Notwithstanding this, however, the information has been obtained and given wide publicity. I am therefore, with the consent of the President's private secretary, giving a copy of my denunciation to the public."

Norris's Letter to Wilson.

Mr. Norris's letter to President Wilson follows:

"Dear Mr. President: I acknowledge receipt of your letter requesting me to come to the White House to discuss with you the provisions of the peace treaty with Germany. Such a course would not only offend the public, but it would also offend the members of the Senate. I might find myself embarrassed in the use of information already possessed, or that by independent investigation I may be able to obtain."

"Moreover, it is not fair to you that your valuable time should be taken up in going over with each individual Senator a lengthy argument in support of the ratification of the treaty without amendment. I hope, therefore, you will pardon when I most respectfully suggest that you follow the method prescribed in the Constitution in communicating to the Senate any information that in your wisdom is deemed advisable. Such a course would not only serve your time and energy, but would give to all our countrymen as much enlightenment as possible."

Luxemburg to Adopt Verdon.

LUXEMBURG, July 23.—The President of the Chamber of Deputies proposed to-day that the city of Verdon be adopted. The proposition was greeted with enthusiasm.

President Denies He Put Shantung
Terms in Treaty and Defends Japan

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson made his first public utterance relative to the surrender of Shantung to-day, when this statement was given out at the White House:

The President authorizes the announcement that the statement carried in several of the papers this morning that he originated or formulated the provisions with regard to Shantung in the treaty of peace with Germany is altogether false. He exerted all the influence he was at liberty to exercise in the circumstances to obtain a modification of them and believes that the ultimate action of Japan with regard to Shantung will put the whole matter in a true light.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 23.—The Japanese delegation to the peace conference to-day issued a denial of assertions that the Shantung settlement in the German peace treaty was in exchange for the withdrawal of the Japanese contention regarding the racial clause in the league of nations covenant.

\$6,250,000,000 GERMAN BUDGET

Large Sum to Be Raised Each
Year, With Many New
Sources to Be Tapped.

INVESTED CAPITAL IS HIT

Erzberger Says "Brutal Meas-
ures" Are Needed to Bring
Out Hidden Money.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 23.—Germany's financial programme calling for the raising of \$6,250,000,000 annually, agreed upon by Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, and a group of experts, was published to-day by the *North German Gazette*. The conference was said to be in complete agreement on the financial reforms.

Two billion dollars will be obtained by war taxes, according to the *Gazette's* summary of the prepared plan. The remaining \$4,250,000,000 must be raised from new sources. The first of these will be a heavy increase in the tax on business turnovers. The second new source of income is called "the imperial sacrifice to needs." The third new set of taxes will be on the necessities of life.

An important part of the programme will be the imperial income tax, which will be a tax on profits from invested capital. These capital profits will be taxed from 25 to 30 per cent., according to a new system evolved that is intended to eliminate inequalities and protect small capitalists from being overburdened.

Army of Officials Needed.

The new imperial income taxes are expected to be in operation by April 1, 1920. A large army of officials will be needed to handle the taxation system.

"Financial bureau districts" will be created, where the officials will receive courses of instruction by experts. The bureau districts will be opened on October 1, will be under the Ministry of Finance. Meanwhile technical schools will concentrate on short courses in financial science. The actual operating head of the taxation system will be an imperial property administration, which will have headquarters in the old German administration offices.

Minister Erzberger told the experts that Germany must pay the Allies \$5,000,000,000 in gold by May 1, 1920. He said this could be done, as the amounts already credited to Germany by the Allies for various accounts form an important part of the required total.

Plans to Prevent Fraud.

An unusually comprehensive set of measures to prevent tax evasions was presented by Herr Erzberger. The provisions to prevent fraud through capital being taken abroad includes the previously announced plan to require that all stocks, bonds and coupons must be stamped by the Government and that all such stamps not restamped will revert to the empire. The empire bank note circulation system will be controlled. Minister Erzberger, it was said, hopes to bring into circulation huge sums of gold now concealed.

German properties abroad will be brought under control and some means found to bring under taxation those who have not declared by its owners.

Minister Erzberger, it was said, agreed that the measures proposed were nothing less than brutal, but that he was afraid there was no other way to bring forth hidden money and to prevent fraud except by imposing heavy penalties.

LIBERAL MAJORITIES CUT.

British Bye-Elections Show the Usual Electoral Swing.

LONDON, July 23.—The electoral swing against the Government, noted in all recent bye-elections, was continued in that held yesterday at Swansea. David Matthews, a Coalition Liberal, Premier Lloyd George's party, received 9,250 votes to 8,135 given David Williams, Laborite. In the December election, at which approximately the same number of votes were cast, the Coalition Liberals had a majority of 4,730.

Luxemburg to Adopt Verdon.

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FRENCH DEMAND FINANCIAL AID

Deputies to Ask Government
to Reveal Allied and Amer-
ican Pledges.

LONG CREDITS SUGGESTED

Revitalizing and Cost of
Rhine Army Will Eat Up
\$4,000,000,000 Reparation.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, July 23.—After lengthy discussion of the financial terms of the peace treaty the peace committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to draw up a questionnaire to the Government demanding to know what financial assistance the Allies have proposed to give France during the reconstruction period.

Financial experts of the Chamber of Deputies reported that Germany's initial reparation payment of \$4,000,000,000 little will be left for reconstructing the devastated regions after the cost of victualizing Germany and the army of occupation has been taken out. The cost of the army of occupation runs from \$150 a soldier in the French army to \$3 in the American force.

France, the report said, could not bear the financial burden unless assured of an annual contribution of at least \$200,000,000, and it was necessary for France to know what financial help she could count upon from the Allies. The Government is asked what specific promises were made during the peace negotiations by the American and why it waived a demand for a financial section of the League of Nations which was to pool the war debts.

The report is a long article pointing out that France is richer than ever before and that France awaits the American financial intervention as eagerly as she did the military intervention. It suggests that the War Finance Corporation be enlarged and empowered to give long term credits to European countries which, it says, is the plan of J. P. Morgan & Co. It reads:

"Our Minister of Finance took a happy initiative last week in having representatives of the leading French credit institutions meet Mr. Stettinius, a member of the Morgan firm. A committee is being formed to continue the conversation. This is a first step in the right direction."

EVACUATION LIMITS SET.

Interallied Board Completes Work on Germany's Eastern Border.

PARIS, July 23.—The interallied commission charged with the task of completing the work of the German peace treaty has finished its work with reference to the territories Germany must evacuate on her eastern boundary. Negotiations between German and French delegations for the transfer of the coal mines of the Saar Valley began to-day. The delegates are meeting in the city of Metz.

The Bulgarian peace delegation, which left Sofia on July 20 for Paris, is expected to arrive here Friday.

MUCK WILL BE SET

FREE, NOT DEPORTED

Palmer to Act Unless Con-
gress Orders Otherwise.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Karl Muck, former leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who was interned as an alien enemy during the war with Germany, will be deported by the Department of Justice with other interned alien enemies he will be freed as soon as peace is proclaimed,